STRAW HATS.

Large Reduction from Former Prices.

WE are offering the balance of or Straw Hat for Men and Boys at Cost. Just received: New and popular makes of New York Fur, Felt, Stiff Soft Hats.

THORNE BROS., 3 King street.

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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 5.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The death of Sir Richard John Griffith, a famous Irish civil engineer, is announced.

Mr. Stephen Tobin was elected Mayor of Halifax on Monday, beating his opponent, Mr. Coleman, by nearly 300 votes.

Rose Belford's Monthly for October has been received. It presents a very creditable appearance, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter.

The New York *Herald* thinks that Mr. Mackenzie's love of office and the power of benefiting his friends will afford him a good excuse for not resigning until Parliament meets.

Tennyson has writen a new Irish poem, entitled "The daughter of Devarghal," founded on a romantic passage in Irish history, and having its scenery and incidents in Ireland.

The *Pilot* Publishing Company have issued a new edition of John Boyle O'Rielly's poems. The volumne contains nearly 350 pages and it is published in the highest style of printing and binding.

A deserter was recently arrested at Kilrosh, Ireland, for obtaining money under false pretences. On searching him papers implicating him in the murder of Lord Leitrim were found in his possession.

The Jewish community of this city celebrated their New York Holidays on Saturday, Sept. 28th and Sunday, Sept. 29th, with prayer meetings held at Mr. Greenberg's, and will celebrate the day of atonement, Monday, Oct. 7th, 1878, Jewish calendar, 5639.

The Boston *Pilot* says that the recent contest in New Haven, Conn., on religious instructions in public schools, was most interesting and significant. The union of Catholics and Protestants to secure such instructions against those of no religion, who had for years past made the schools baldly secular, was a feature of importance.

The contest between the several parties for the Governship of Massachusetts promises to be one of the most exciting that has taken place in that State for a number of years. Butler, the famous Essex statesman, who is supported by a strong wing of the democratic party and the new greenback party, has every prospect of being elected.

A resolution moved by Ald. Domville at the last meeting of the Common Council authorizes His Worship Mayor Earle, on behalf of the citizens to invite His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to visit this city upon their arrival in the Dominion. The Mayor appointed the whole board, with the Common Clerk, a reception committee.

The Notre Dame Scholastic says that Mr. Wallace, of Ansonia, Conn., has invented an instrument he calls the telemachon. By means of it water or any other power may be transmitted by electricity hundreds of miles and be used in manufactories. Prof. Edison, who has examined the instrument, has the utmost confidence in it, and we may expect to find the vast water power of Niagara Falls utilized in New York city before may y ears.

The thanks of the over-burdened tax-payers of the city are due Councillor Allen for his efforts to reduce the extravagent salaries of many of our civic officials. The way the civic expenses have increased during the past few years by creating new, and in many cases, useless offices, and making uncalled for additions to the salaries of those already in existence, is simply scandalous and would hardly be tolerated in any other city on the continent. Now that the Councillor for Queens has introduced the matter we trust he will earn for himself the gratitude of the citizens by persisting in his agitation until he accomplishes a much needed reform.

We are pleased at the action of the members of the Common Council in appointing our esteemed citizen, Boyle Travers, Esq., M. D., as a member of the Board of School Trustees. They did not blunder this time. The appointment is a popular one, to all save any who may have expected it and are disappointed. Dr. Travers is a wealthy Catholic, but he has never had to depend on his riches for any position [illegible] ever. He is an educated, refine[d] [illegible] and in every respect [illegible] duties of Trus[tee] [illegible] his honored [illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible] the *News* denies it ever ap[pro]ved of the motto "To the Victors belong the spoils." We presume its next assertion will be that a proper interpretation of its articles during the late campaign would prove that in reality it was in favor of the national policy and the Opposition party. Poor *News*, you are in a bad fix, and we extend you our heartfelt sympathy.

The *Telegraph* says that it would be pleased to dicuss in its columns with Dr. Tupper the question as to whether a duty on flour would increase its cost or not. If the Doctor would consent to this proposition he would be playing right into the hands of the *Telegraph*. Discussion carried on in its columns with the Doctor might be the means of keeping up for a time its much boasted extensive circulation—something which the *Telegraph* stands much in need of at present according to all accounts.

An example of the manner by which the *Freeman* assists in securing representation of Irish Catholics in the Government is furnished us, when, in opposition to the HERALD, it puts forward Mr. Domville's claims instead of Mr. Costigan's for the position of New Brunswick's second representative in the coming cabinet. Next to Mr. Costigan there is no man in this Province we would rather see occupying this high position then Mr. Domville. We cheerfully acknowledge his eminent services to his party and believe him to possess the necessary ability requisite to fill any position to which he might be called with credit to himself and honor to our Province. But it is because we desire the new Government to have the honor of having first done justice to the Irish Catholics of the Dominion that we prefer Mr. Costigan to Mr. Domville, and if the *Freeman* is sincere in wishing to advance the political standing of its followers, we may resonably expect to receive its aid in any future efforts of ours to establish Mr. Costigan's claims to a position in the incoming cabinet.

The St. John correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* sends the following to that paper:—

"The feeling is strong against allowing the *News* and *Telegraph* to sneak back into the ranks of the party they deserted. "Keep them where they are," is the word. Everybody knows they will be on their marrow bones to Mr. Tilley, praying for favors. *Apropos* of this, I must give you an anecdote that is having a wide circulation just now. Mr. Fitzpatrick, an aged follower of Mr. Bupee, went into a shop yesterday and asked for the *Telegraph*. The clerk didn't have that paper, and handed the old gentleman the *Sun*, without informing him what paper it was. Mr. Fitzpatrick adjusted his spectacles and began to read the leading article. He was evidently somewhat surprised at its tone. He stopped, nodded his head contemplatively, muttered to himself, and began reading again, until coming to a sweeping rhetorical onslaught on the tottering Ministry, the old man threw down the paper, stamped his foot, lifted his clenched hand and cried:—'*I knew the d— turncoat would be over before twenty-four hours—I told you so!*'"

The following is the candid, outspoken opinion of the *Irish World* on the result of the recent elections:—

"A great political battle has been fought in Canada. Sir John A. McDonald, the head of the Conservatives, returns in triumph over Alexander McKenzie, the representative of the Liberal party. The question of protection to home industries entered into the controversy. On that side were the Conservatives, whilst the Liberals contended for free trade. For years past the Canadians have neglected their own raw material and their own idle labor to buy from the States—just because it was a little cheaper. There can be no doubt that Canadian manufacturers have suffered from competition with American goods thrown upon their market, to be sold at any price. In this way many of our people have rid themselves of unsalable stock at panic prices, and Canadian industries have suffered in consequence. Wages have fallen. Manufacturing establishments are closed. Dullness reigns everywhere. Looking at the matter from a narrow, selfish point of view, the *Irish World* might wish to see the free trade policy victerious in the Dominion, in order that the American market might gain thereby. But the *Irish World* stands upon principle. All the rights it claims for the people Ireland it claims also for the people of England. And the economic principles which it holds to be wholesome for the United States it holds to be good likewise for our neighbors—for all peoples. This is a common sense move on the part of the people of Canada. It means that they are determined henceforth to develop their own resources, and to be dependent, industriously, neither on England, or the United States.

Indian newspapers publish the Viceroy of India's despatches to the Ameer of Afghanistan. The first is dated August 14th, and intimates in friendly and dignified language that it is the intention of the supreme government of India to send a mission to Cabul and request the Ameer to issue orders for securing the safe conduct and proper reception to the representative of a friendly power. The second, dated August 23rd, offers condolence on the death of Abdulla Yane, heir apparent to Afghan throne, and notifies Sheer Alithat the departure of the envoy will be postponed until the period of mourning had expired. To these despatches no answers whatever were returned.

There is a man in a New York prison cell who deserves universal pity. Six of his wives visited him one day last week and eight more are coming, with several counties to be heard from. The unfortunate man's name is Wilhelm Moiter. To do him justice, however, it should be stated that he only acknowledges seven of his wives, the rest he affirms, with tears in his eyes, are base impostors who are trying to injure an innocent man in the eyes of the public. It is feared if his wives keep coming in at the rate they are doing, that the iron bars which separate the doomed man from his infuriated spouses will not hold out and then the fate of the victim would be too horrible for contemplation.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

After five years of profound silence on the subject, the *Freeman*, of Wednesday morning, gravely informs its readers that the Irish Catholics of the Dominion have not been justly dealt with by either of the political parties which have controlled the Government of the country during the past ten years. Although this evidence of returning animation in the columns of our respected contemporary affords us considerable pleasure, we are compelled to record our regret that it allowed this injustice to exist during the past five years without ever entering its protest against it. Previous to the downfall of the Macdonald Government, we have frequently seen just such a complaint in the columns of the *Freeman*, and, no doubt, the conceded ability of its editor enabled him to use this argument with such effect as served to intensify, among the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick at least, that feeling of Opposition to the the Conservative party which he did so much to create. Our own view of the matter at that time was, and is still, that so far as the Irish Catholics of this province were concerned, the treatment accorded them by Sir John's Government was just what they might reasonably expect to receive. The great majority of them, led by Mr. Anglin, did all they could to send men to Ottawa who were in avowed opposition to the Macdonald administration. How absurd it was then for the editor of the *Freeman* to complain, or his followers to expect that the Government which they endeavored to destroy, would reward them with political favors in exclusion of the friends who assisted to place it in power. But five years ago all this was changed. The party with which Mr. Anglin and his followers were allied, and of which they formed no inconsiderable portion, came into power. How was it then? How were their claims to political consideration recognized? How was their fidelity to Mr. Mackenzie and his party rewarded? Our readers know the true answers to these questions. They remember, even if Mr. Anglin has found it convenient to forget it, the cowardly submission of Mr. Mackenzie to the impertinent dictation of a renegade which compelled him to omit giving the Irish Catholics, in the person of Mr. Anglin, a representative in the Government of the Dominion. That was the beginning of a [illegible] which the systematic policy of exclusion [illegible] Mackenzie Government adopted towards the Irish Catholics during its whole term of office. Had Mr. Anglin, as we think he should have done, insisted on his right to a position in the Cabinet at the formation of the Government, he would have been in a position to claim and obtain for his co-religionists that justice and political consideration which their services to the party entitled them to. But, no; instead of standing up for his own and his people's rights, he allowed himself to be quietly thrust aside; the position that he should have occupied given to an unqualified usurper and the interests of his people sacrificed, without even once raising his voice in their behalf, or to condemn the Government which committed this injustice. But now when he has lost that influence which should have been fearlessly exercised for the political advancement of the people whom he taught to support this "unco, canny Scotchman;" he suddenly discovers that Catholics have some rights that ought to be regarded and some claims which have been insolently ignored. We might reasonably enquire why this agitation was not begun sooner? Was it because it was "inexpedient," or that its introduction might "embarrass" the Government? If these were the reasons which influenced Mr. Anglin to remain quiet while his people were being wronged, their previously entertained opinion of his unselfish and disinterested devotion to their interests is in danger of being considerably shaken.

We regret that the treatment of this matter compels us to introduce the question of religion. We strongly object to discussing or considering political questions from that standpoint. We believe it to be the duty of every lover of Canada to discountenance the introduction of religious questions or qualifications into matters of a purely political character; and its owing to this belief that we are under the necesity of calling the attention of our political rulers to the fact that the Irish Catholics of this country are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received, and attribute the injustice they suffer to the unreasonable opposition existing towards the religion they profess.

We hope the Liberal-Conservative party, on coming into power, will make such provisions for Catholic representation as will remove such impressions, and that the action of its leaders towards Catholics for the coming five years will be of such a character as will prove to them that the Conservative party, at least, will make no improper distinctions, and will not permit a man's religious convictions to be an obstacle to his success.

At the asylum for the insane at Columbus, O., a young lady of slight figure in some unaccountable manner worked herself between the iron bars, and when discovered was hanging on the outside of the window-sill, about fifty feet above the ground. Charles Mardin, a young attendant, stripped off his coat and vest and ascended to the second story, and by the utmost nerve and strain succeeded in securing a hold of the window-frame above with one hand and with the other clasped the girl, just as she lost her hold of the casing above, and placed her on the window-sill. At this crisis her reason returned, and she begged her rescuer to save himself and let her drop to the ground, some fifty feet below. Ropes were then passed to Mardin who secured them around the lady's waist, when she was lowered to the ground.

NEEDED ECONOMY.

We have heard considerable of late about Political economy. We have heard not a little concerning public profligacy and extravagance, and we have been told much of the useless and lavish expenditure of public money from a Dominion and financial standpoint. Now that the Elections are nearly all over, and that the excitement consequent thereon has nigh subsided, we ought to have—after cabinet making—some time at our disposal to think of other matters of particular interest to the people of this city. And foremost to attract our attention is the position of our people at the present time, and their prospects during the coming winter. Probably at no time since the widespread devastation of the major part of this city on the memorable Wednesday in June, 1877, have we had more reason than at the present moment to consider seriously our position, to watch our expenditure and to practice rigid economy. Although our city has been rapidly, well and handsomely rebuilt, yet we are not, we think, financially in the most promising position. Numbers of the houses finished are unoccupied and too many of the working class are even now in the early autumn unemployed. Business generally is dull and money scarce. It is not our custom to exaggerate our woes, nor to augment our misfortune, neither are we prone to indulge in lamentations or unnecessarily to sound the alarm of trouble and affliction. But we do think before we meet the chilly winds of a December, we should prepare for a long winter and for a season in all probability of unusual depression. It will be admitted on all sides that the prospects at present are not the brightest. Now then is the opportune time for all parties to make the necessary preparations so that under the circumstances, and considering the times our situation will be as comfortable as possible.

We think now is the time more than at any other period when people should cut short their expenditure. We do not expect individuals to become economically mean, but we do hope every one, and in an especial manner our mechanics, our laborers, our working men, will consider the times and not indulge in useless expenditures, not spend their hard-earned money in the purchase of articles not absolutely necessary. The indications being that business generally will be quiet, labor not brisk, and money tight, we should act according to the times and make ample preparations for days of depression in trade. Our banks are discounting less than in ordinary times, and in every transaction look for greater security than they required some time ago. Merchants and leading business men are more cautious in their sales.

Notwithstanding all these signs of the times, the winter may not be dull, but it is the duty of everyone to endeavor for the best and provide against the worst.

THE CARLETON DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration by the people of Carleton, on Tuesday evening last, in honor of S. L. Tilley and the Liberal-Conservative party of the Dominion, was a grand success. At an early hour in the evening the people illuminated their dwellings, many of whom must have devoted a great deal of time and labor to the work, and went to considerable expense to do honor to one of New Brunswick's most gifted sons, and one of the Dominion's ablest statesmen. If at any period of the Hon. S. L. Tilley's career he has had any regrets at having entered public life, caused by the great care and anxiety which must devolve on every statesman of ability, the pleasure that he felt, as he was driven through the streets of Carleton, with almost every dwelling illuminated in his honor, and in honor of he party of which he is an acknowledged leader, must have fully recompensed him for all the trouble and annoyance to which he has been subject during the twenty-eight years of his public life. There are few men who, after such a lengthy public career, could show as clean a record. His strongest political enemies, (personal enemies he has not,) have never dared, that we know of, to utter a single dishonorable charge against him, as a public man or as a private citizen. He stands, to-day before the people of the Dominion, after having devoted over a quarter of a century of his life in the service of the public, without a spot or blemish on his character. Newspaper editors and writers, it is true, have at times, in the heat and strife of political contests, made false charges and attributed mean, sinister motives to his conduct: but he has outlived these slanders. There were a number of men in Carleton, that either took part in or countenanced the demonstration on Tuesday evening last, who have been close observers of Mr. Tilley's actions ever since he entered public life. We feel satisfied that those gentlemen would not be found lending their assistance, tacitly or otherwise, to do him honor if they were not well satisfied with the way they and the people whom they represent had been treated by Mr. Tilley during his long political career. In an article in this paper previous to the election we said that no one could truly call him a bigot, and we now point with pleasure to the heartiness with which the people of Carleton of every religious belief illuminated their houses and gounds and took part in the procession on Tuesday evening last, as bearing testimony to the truth of what we then said.

At the conclusion of the procession an immense crowd of people assembled in front of the City Hall. Messrs. Tilley, Palmer, King, Chapman, (of Westmorland,) Domville, Boyd, Tuck, D. W. Clark and Fairweather, delivered brief but pointed addresses. The proceedings throughout the entire evening were conducted admirably and must have been very satisfactory to those who were instrumental in getting them up.

THE EXHIBITION.

The New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition will be formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on Tuesday next. From the present indications it will be a very auspicious occasion, and doubtless will reflect credit on all concerned. The prompt action of the York County Agricultural Society, generously aided by the Provincial Government and civic authorities; the indomitable pluck of J. H. Reid, Esq., and the judicious and skilful management of the Secretary for Agriculture, J. L. Inches, Esq., have resulted in securing for the Province a most magnificent Exhibition Palace at what may be called a trifling cost, when the size of the building and the workmanship are taken into account.

All hands are now engaged in the removal of loose lumber and staging from the interior, and the finishing strokes of the mechanic will soon be reached. It is pleasing to know that although but little more than three months have elapsed since the work began, the entire building will be completed during the present week. The absence of paint will be very noticeable, but the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee prevented any embellishment of that character. Entries are flowing in very rapidly and it is quite probable that every foot of space in the large building will be taken up. The show yard is being fitted up with every requisite necessary for the comfort and care of cattle, swine, poultry, etc.

On the track everything is in excellent order, and the stabling accommodation is already taxed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Reid has arranged for a greater variety of sports than was ever attempted before, and he expects not only to eclipse all former exhibitions, but all former sports held on the York Driving Park.—*Reporter.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The city of Paris gets $20,000 a year for the rent of its flower stalls

A man dived into Doyer River, Wis., stuck his hands in the mud at the bottom, and came up with a long lost diamond ring on his finger.

Switzerland dose not impose capital punishment for murder, and the ordinary penalty for that crime is from five to six years' imprisonment.

Spanking a baby in a rude, insolent, or angry manner renders a mother liable to prosecution for assault and battery, according to the decision of a justice in Lafayette, Ind.

Dr. Elliott Cones, the ornithologist, recommends abolishing the penalty for killing sparrows, so that they may be trapped and used for shooting matches instead of pigeons and glass balls.

Mayors in Italy do not seem to command a high place. The mayor of Fusignano, near Bologna, was carried off by brigands recently, but was released on the payment of a ransom of $120.

A Lakeport (N. Y.) boy has a head that measures 28 inches in circumference, 11 inches from front to the back, 9 inches across, 18 inches from ear to ear. The forehead is 8½ inches high, and the face 10½ inches long.

The rocks along the coast by the River Gironde are covered with oysters, 150,000,000 being gathered last year. A Portuguese oyster vessel was wrecked here six or seven years ago, and the cargo is supposed to have lived and multiplied.

The London *Telegraph* says Lord Loftus the British ambassador at St. Petersbuag, left Berlin for Saint Petersburg on Tuesday. He doubtless will demand explanations and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul without delay.

The Indian government has long had possession of documents and authenticated copies of letters advising Sheere Ali in the name of Russia, and by the pen and voice of Russian agents to just such a dangerous policy as he is now pursuing.

A billion is a very large sum. A mill which makes 100 pins a minute, if kept at work night and day, would only turn out 52,596,000 a year, and at that rate a mill must work 20,000 years, without stopping, in order to make 1,000,000,000 pins.

An old lady of eighty one has been discovered at South Worcester, Ostego county, New York. who although in good health and the full possession of all her faculties, never saw a railroad car or a steamboat, and never entered a store but once.

East Liverpool, Ohio, is warmed and lighted by its natural gas wells. The gas gives a flame that almost rivals the electric light in brilliance, and it costs so little that the lamps in the streets are kept burning day and night. It is used in private houses and factories alike, and cooks a steak or heats a furnace.

Last year a potato-bug invaded Prussia, but the authorities of Schildau and Mulheim built fences around the fields, covered them with sawdust and tanbark, soaked this with kerosene and set fire to the mass. This heroic treatment has been completely successful, as not one of the dreadful insects has been seen this year.

A miller near Coleford, England, beat his wife and threatened his children when summoned for not sending the latter to school. Forty women of the neighborhood met, flogged him soundly, and would have ducked him in the parish pond had he not on his knees protested his penitence. They threw buckets of water over him and then allowed him to rise and depart.

There were 40 deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, Wednesday, and 43 at New Orleans. The weather continues unfavorable for the disease. The citizens of the former city announce that sufficient aid has been received for the present and future wants, and that further contributions are unnecessary. The scourge continues to increase in some portions of Mississippi and to abate in others.

The most remarkable birth ever known occured at Saleville, O., recently. Mrs. McCormack gave birth to five healthy children, four boys and one girl. The medical works have but few instances of such wonderful births and when they do occur the children have scarcely been known to live. In this case the mother and children, in the common language used on such occasions are "doing well."

A new idea, very original and extremely Parisian, has just been started. It is that of a floating restaurant on the Seine, plying between the capital and Saint Germain. This establishment is installed on board a pretty little steamer. It has two decks, one of which is fitted up as a covered saloon with every accommodation, and the other is fixed as a tent, which shields the voyager from sun and rain.

Unlike his father Victor Emanuel, King Humbert delights in royal display and ceremony. He enjoys entering and leaving the large cities of his kingdom in rigid official form, with outriders, aids and guards, troops in line, and majors in waiting. Last month he enjoyed several fetes of this kind. In Venice a grand illumination and magnificent festivities were given in honor of his arrival, and his departure was after the style of an old-time king.

The wonderful and beautiful building known as the Mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, is always fragrant with the odor of musk, has been for hundreds of years (ever since it was built,) and nothing has been done to keep it perfumed. How do you suppose this wonder was perfumed? In the year 538—more than a thousand years ago—the mortar with which it was built was charged with musk, and there it is to this day!

Twenty-eight dishonest tradesmen recently came before the Parish tribunal of correctional police. A coal merchant for cheating in weight was fined $10 and imprisoned for a week; a grocer was fined $10 for selling goods of poor quality, fifteen tavern keepers were fined $10 and imprisonment for adulterating their liquors; nine milk dealers suffered a like punishment for watering their milk, and two bakers were fined $5 for using light weights.

While six highwaymen were robbing a stage-coach near Hot Creek, Wyoming Territory, recently, two messengers crept up near and shot one of the robbers dead. The rest retreated to a neighboring gulch, keeping up a steady fire on the messengers, who returned it, but dared not leave their positions. The coach, in the mean time, had been driven on, and after waiting some time and seeing they were not strong enough to dislodge the robbers, the messengers remounted their horses and rejoined the coach, leaving the mail sacks lying on the road near the body of the dead robber.

It is estimated that the different States have contributed to the fever sufferers as follows; Illinois, $104,531 (Chicago about $58,000); Wisconsin, $31,300; Iowa, $39,972; Michigan, $29,486; Indiana, $33,194; Minnesota, $5,643; Utah, $5,000; Dakota, $95; Kentucky, $11,530; Ohio, $50,750; Massachusetts, $42,000; Virginia, $17,614; Alabama, $17,745; South Carolina, $9,850; Texas, $28,000; Georgia, $25,886; Tennessee, $21,314; Louisiana, $11,370; North Carolina, $6,883. Florida, $426; Canada, $10,000. Total, about $500,000. In addition to this list, Pennsylvania and New York have given over $100,000 each.

Claud Mansfield, alias Richard D. Huntington, who was arrested recently for attempting to blackmail Mr. E. J. Cole, was taken to Ashland, Ohio, by Sheriff Grates, of that place, where he is wanted on charges of bigamy, forgery, embezzlement and robbery. It appears that he has a wife living at Waverly, N. Y., whom he robbed of $2000—all she had—and then deserted her, leaving her with a young child. He went to New York City, married again, robbed his second wife, and deserted her. He then went to Ashland, Ohio, and married the daughter of a wealthy iron moulder, and deserted her in turn, after robbing her and others of large sums.

We have had the golden age and the iron age, and now we are in the paper age. There are paper boats and paper car wheels, paper clothing and paper money, and an English captain has discovered that a war vessel can be advantageously coated with paper. When the Serapis last setsail for India Capt. Warren had her bottom thoroughly coated with paper, applied by means of a cement of his own devising. After making a voyage and lying in dock for three months the bottom remained free from marine incrustations except in a few places where the paper had been rubbed off. As the material is very cheap and the method of its application is simple, the discovery is likely to revolutionize marine construction in at least this detail. It may also revolutionize all modern warfare. May not a paper ship with paper sails loom up in the future, and may not another paper ship batter the first paper ship to pieces with paper balls from paper cannon, and then, of course, the full account will be published in the papers the next morning.

M. McLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconis[t] Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, & His" Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter, are the genuine article. Virginia Sha[g] and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a speci[alty]

Who is "Warning?"

One of the most dastardly attacks ever perpetrated on society came under our observation yesterday, as having been committed in this City last week. It appears that last Wednesday two of our most prominent business firms, one dry goods, and the other, grocery, were simultaneonsly the recipients, each of an anonymous letter bearing these words:

Is A.—— B.—— honest?

WARNING.

We substitute the letters A. B. instead of the clerks names, which appears in full on the contemptible slip of paper. The members of the dry goods firm, well knowing the uprightness of the young man whose character was thus basely impeached, and having an idea that it was the work of a personal enemy, immediately handed the note to the clerk, who at once recognized the handwriting, and conceived the reason for which it had been sent. The occurrence soon became known among his friends who freely speculated on the why and wherefore, and the most prudent course to pursue in punishment of an outrage so base. By the merest accident the affair came to the ears of the grocery firm, who, by the way, being at a loss to know the best course to pursue, were keeping quiet about the matter of their note. They immediately called on the young man referred to, and compared notes, when low and behold! the words and the paper were identically the same, save the names of the clerks of course, and written by the same hand.

Handwriting of the suspected party was readily procured and compared by gentlemen familiar with it, who declare it to be, without doubt, the penmanship of a clergyman of this city. The facts are that these two young men were members of the same church, in the ranks of which there has been, unfortunately, a division, caused by serious and grave differences between minister and members. These differences have been investigated by a committee of Presbytery, with adverse results to the pastor. In consequence thereoff and to satisfy and quench his savage temper (we speak with reverence to his calling) in the moment of his rage he went from the meeting referred to, sat down and deliberately penned that libel of libels on the character of two unquestionable young men, because, forsooth, they, or their convictions, were prominent actors in the church's affairs. That one so high in the circles of society, so prominent, and at one time so popular in the pulpit, and being entrusted with the utmost responsibility that it is possible for a human being to be entrusted, and being so intimately connected and associated with the Church of Christ and its various and lofty surroundings, should with malice aforethought, and for the reasons assigned, be guilty of so foul a transaction, completely checkmates our imagination and leaves us standing in wonder and amazement.

We may be blamed and ridiculed for being so emphatic and positive about this matter, but it must be remembered that, no matter how lofty the personage, no matter what the consequences are, when these facts appear in positive form, and are the result of an assassin's act, it is our duty to speak out and defend the society and the public against a repetition of it. We have no advice to offer as to the best means of redress for this grievance, but think that silence and future good conduct, will suffice to live down in a very short time, any stigma that may seem to attach to the character of those to whom we refer.—*West Side Review.*

Lager Beer Saloons.

The rapidity with which lager beer saloons, as they are called, have shot into existence in every nook and corner of our city, and in its prominent places as well, during the last twelve months, is something remarkable and justly calls for that serious attention which we are glad to know is being directed to it by a joint committee from the various Temperance organizations of our city. It is a singular fact that the proper authorities who should always be on the alert to prevent the spread of drunkeness and debauchery in a city already so far famed for its whole-souled devotion to the shrine of Bacchus, fold their arms and only laugh. Surely Saint John is steeped sufficiently deep in this slough of Despair! Surely it has a title clear enough already to be called as it is in some quarters the "Champion rum City of this Continent."

These nests (and their names are legion) are permitted to have full swing, not being required to have either license or limit of time to regulate them in vending a poison, which when analyzed is known to contain over three and a half per cent. of Alcohol and a very large proportion of that deadly and stupefying drug and poison, *rosin*. The Act relating to the sale of spiritous liquors provides that all alcoholic drinks as a beverage, must be sold under license, and yet with these facts appearing, the Police Magistrate does not see his way clear to convict these violators of the law, and consequently dismiss cases that have been brought before him. We have no hesitation in affirming that these places which are kept in full blast Sunday and Saturday, day and night, are in point of fact simply cloaks where the 'ardent' is dispensed without license and without fear.

We understand that a test case will soon be made, with abundant evidence to back it up, and being in the hands of the right sort of men, we have no fear as to the result.—*West Side Review.*

Climo's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 13 Charlotte street (Jack's building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved) of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before the fire, can also be had at above, address and of dealers.

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We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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